

The protocol was that the submission of a majority vote might cause it automatically to war on behalf of the League. This it is held, at a point on which Mr. Chamberlain refused to give way, and hence, attempt of M. Boncour to get assistance of the Assembly in confirmation of the principles of the protocol.

After the speech is listened, if it seems plain and Mr. Chamberlain continues to stand firm against the commitments of England under the pact, to save the French people could otherwise have been accused of allowing it not scheme the protocol to be turned down in on a protest, whereas now it is above itself the chances of

IN FULL ACCORD

(Continued from Page 1)

53 years, with a partial moratorium
of at least five years.

France will not pay more than it receives from Germany. There is much misunderstanding about this contention. It is not asked that the United States should endorse the making up of French and German debts. But it is obvious that the German payments are a factor in determining French capacity and it is also obvious that such capacity will change if the German payments to France diminish greatly below expectations.

Any extraordinary unforeseen

should indeed lead to a revision of whatever arrangements are now made with America and England. It is believed that there is no need for long debates. Theatricality will be avoided. Flamboyant speeches and startling interviews are taboo. This is a serious business matter, and everything necessary will be said and done within ten days from the beginning of the negotiations.

Mr. Callaghan hopes to return satisfied and successful in the early days of October.

PROFESSIONAL MEN START CRIME STUDY

Would Evaluate Capital Punishment as Deterrent

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 14. (Special.)—Dr. W. M. Jenson of Sioux City, Ia., was elected president of the International Professional Men's Club at the closing session. Milton G. Potter, head of the Milwaukee School system, was named vice-president; Max Tork of St. Paul was named secretary and Henry Detmold of Minneapolis, treasurer.

The professional men adopted a resolution directing that the organization investigate the question of crime and determine whether capital punishment is a deterrent to crime. The resolution

has made a special study of crime and criminals. Plans were also discussed for taking a census of the sentiment of the people for and against capital punishment.

by the University of Wisconsin, will be sent to every natural scientific

body in the United States.

Thomas R. Kimball of Omaha, who has just completed his term as national president of the Professional Men's Club, will have charge of this investigation in the State of Nebraska.

TAX RATE LOWERED

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 14 (AP) — The tax rate on income here has been lowered to 10 percent.

\$27.60, an increase of \$1.20 from last year. Valuations have been increased \$29,632,630. The bulk of the increase falls on individuals, their estates and trusts: \$17,246,664. Corporation values increased \$2,332,650. The city had to raise by direct taxation \$419,132.76 more than last year. Exempted property valuations increased \$7,112,400.

Webster's
Dictionary

of Recent Interest
 rhymic fourth dimension, death, Pa-
 a, soviet, Blue Coast, young girl,
 broadest. These are but a few from the
 -all clearly defined in this Great Work.

Webster-

\$1.00 with easy
payments thereafter
about ONE-HALF

strong, superior India Paper. If surface, resulting in remarkably and illustrations. What a satisfaction to own the new **Weather** in a form so light and so convenient to use. This edition is only about one-half the thickness and weight of the regular edition. Size 12 1/2 in. x 9 1/2 in. x 1 1/2 in. Weight 3 1/2 lbs.


← **Regular Paper Edition**

Printed on brilliant white paper of the highest quality. Size 12 1/2 in. x 9 1/4 in. x 3 1/4 in. Weight 17 lbs.

Both editions are printed from the same plates and indexed.

Over 407,000 Vocabulary Terms and, in addition, 12,000 Biochemical Names, nearly 12,000

Geographical Subjects, besides thousands of other References. 2,000 Pages. Over 6,000 Illustrations.

COUPON AT ONCE! 

Springfield, Mass.
 (Write for free card in your)
 "A copy of 'Dictionary Winkler'
 (with key) entitled 'The American'
 'Dictionary' will be sent to each
 new subscriber. Please include address
 of your new office only on Winkler's
 Science Method books.

AIRPLANE AND CAMERA PROVIDE AN EASY WAY OF MAKING MAPS

Uncharted Forest Lands Now Hold No Secrets From the
Surveyor, Who Reproduces Actual Scenes in Short
Time—Great Aid to Fire Patrol

Large areas of uncharted or inadequately charted timber lands are being made capable of estimation by means of the aerial photographic survey, thus enabling the making of maps in a few months that otherwise would take years to complete. An airplane equipped with an especially built camera is used in the process.

This is but one of the important services which the aerial survey is rendering, according to Charles M. Emerson of Boston, engineer and expert on air photography of the Fairchild Aerial Surveys, Inc., who declares that the new instrument can be made a controlling factor in converting American timber resources into a perpetual supply.

The latest development in perfecting the equipment of photographic map making is the arrangement which makes possible a stereoscopic study, adding the third dimension or perspective to the timber stand as photographed.

Explains System
Explaining the construction of the aerial photographic device, Mr. Emerson in a statement prepared for The Christian Science Monitor, says:

This new instrument is a combination of the airplane and the camera. The airplane must be of special construction, having a cruising capacity of six or seven hours and a ceiling of at least 10,000 feet, with climbing ability to reach this ceiling or elevation, with full load inside of an hour. The camera also is specially constructed; for instance, the official mapping camera of the Canadian, Brazilian and United States governments is a precision instrument, invented by a young American engineer named Sherman Fairchild; it contains over a thousand parts, is motor-operated and controlled, and is the highest type of precision type machinery. The camera is installed in the plane with the lens pointing down and upon the first clear day the mapping is started. The first thing to be determined is the altitude at which the map is to be flown and is ascertained by multiplying the number of feet to the inch by the focal length of the lens used, the resultant figure being the elevation in feet to be maintained. In other words if the area in question is to be mapped at a scale of 100 feet to the inch, and a lens of 30 inches focal length is to be used, multiplication of the two factors (800 x 30) gives the altitude in feet (24,000) at which the plane must be flown.

The photographic film covered by each exposure is approximately 7 1/2 by 9 1/2 inches. The exposures are timed so that they overlap each other 60 per cent in the same way that shingles overlap each other on a roof. The 9 1/2 dimension separates the width of each strip of "shingles." The course of the airplane therefore forms an overlapping strip of photographs from one boundary of the area to the other, and the plane is so flown that the strips overlap each other at least 50 per cent. There are two reasons for this overlap, first only the center portions of the photographs are used in making up the finished mosaic (because only the centers are in true vertical projection), secondly this overlap allows for stereoscopic study which adds the third dimension or perspective to the timber stand as photographed.

Camera's Skill Unerring
With this new instrument maps can be made in the outlying districts where it would be almost impossible to establish and maintain a ground crew of engineers. This instrument practically eliminates the human equation because the camera's eye is mechanical and all-embracing. The finished map is to scale and possesses 100 per cent detail. When placed before the forester he can analyze timber conditions over a practically unlimited area. From the plane table in the sky he sees recorded to scale the terrain as it actually exists in photographic clarity and detail. He is enabled to pick out the various tree types, to segregate the pure stands from the mixed growths, to separate at a glance the coniferous from the deciduous growths, to unerringly separate primitive growth, second growth and scrub brush, to detect rock outcroppings, swamps, blow downs and burnt over areas, and to determine exactly what timber growth he has in regions heretofore practically unknown.

The fire warden is able to locate efficient sites for his observation towers, and intelligently plan his fire lanes. By the use of the stereoscopic the forester is able to plan his logging roads, supply stations and mill locations for future lumber operations. A study of these photographic maps discovers the ideal locations for timber

reservations, they also show those areas of waste lands which are fit only for timber growth, and those stump-covered areas which have been denuded of their timber as well as the reaches of blackened trunks which have been ravaged by fire, and out their need for reclamation.

Emphasizing the need of an organized, nation-wide program of forest reclamation, Mr. Emerson points out that excessive encroachment on the American timber supply will ultimately bring wood to a point where its use will be commercially prohibitive. The opportunity for increased cultivation in one instance is seen in the fact that of the 200,000,000 acres of forest land, only 10,000,000 acres are actually forested.

Guarding Against Fire
The forester and fire warden, Mr. Emerson explains, comprise a peace-time army opposing the forces of forest depletion, their battleground being the vast area of forest land, unpeopled and to a great extent uncharted, and because much of the forest land is uncharted the work is rendered doubly difficult. Heretofore, increasing their area of observation, while timber cruising has provided maps of portions of the woodlands, this method is considered slow, expensive and of doubtful accuracy. As Mr. Emerson puts it, "the forester no longer prowls about his tree trunks and groves through forest trails, but takes to wings and fore they have erected observation towers on ridges and mountain tops, looks down upon his forest from a vantage point miles above the tree tops."

As to the numerous practical accomplishments of the photographic surveys, Mr. Emerson adds:
To show the practicability of aerial timber survey, let us check up on a few areas covered by this method of survey, areas outside of our own borders.
In Burma the Irrawadi Delta, containing over 100,000,000 acres of swamp, jungle and forest, has been mapped easily and accurately

In a few months which would necessitate a corresponding number of years by the old ground method, securing even an approximation of the same detail and accuracy. The saving of cost and labor is also an important factor in favor of the aerial method.
The aerial photographic survey is

Adding the Third Dimension



The Artist is Shown Using the Fairchild Stereoscope by Means of Which Photographs Made by the Airplane Camera Are Capable of Being "Retouched" Which Gives Them the Appearance of the Actual Scene as Viewed by the Observer From an Airplane.

from the air. It would have been almost impossible to survey this area by ground methods because of the nature of the terrain.
The Colombian Government has had photographic surveys made of large areas of the interior regions of their country.

In 1924, over 40,000 miles in Canada were surveyed by the photographic branch of the Topographical Survey Branch of the Department of the Interior.
The Fairchild Aerial Surveys Company (of Canada), Ltd., in 1924 mapped 1425 square miles of timber for lumber and paper and pulp companies.

In conclusion let the following points be emphasized. By means of the photographic survey, an area may be covered and maps delivered

Armiger
MILLINERY
114 Twelfth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Phone Franklin 7018

CANTILEVERS FOR COMFORT LOVERS
Cantilever Shoe
Second Floor, 1912 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Buy a ten-acre farm in Florida for \$500
Buy terms. Last close by producing as high as \$2,000 an acre in cash.
FULL INFORMATION
MORGAN W. WICKERSHAM
609 15th Street, Washington, D. C.

Thompson's Dairy
Best Quality Dairy Products
1812 11th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Phone North 1907

Snellenburg
MILLINERY
2030 14th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
YELOWEEN, PUMPKIN AND VELVET NEW MODELS DAILY
10% Discount on Orders of \$5.00 and Over
The Christian Science Monitor

GRIFITH OAL CORPORATION
OOD LEAN OAL
Main Office 1319 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

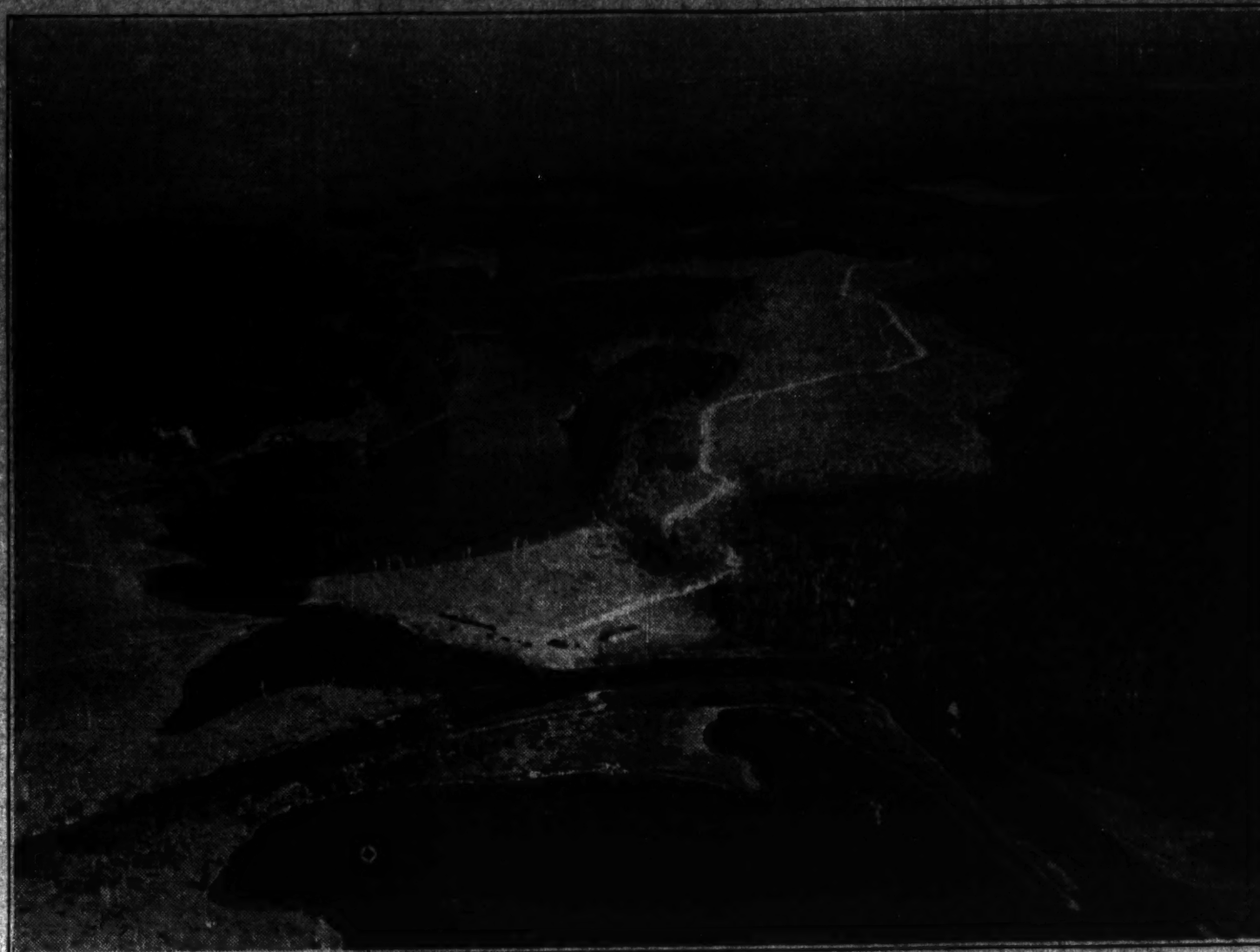
New Teck Six Shoes for Fall
The good style, excellent wearing qualities, and reasonable price of the new Teck Six oxfords for Fall will appeal to men who have been accustomed to paying a great deal more than six dollars.
New balloon type toes, storm welt, rubber heels, calfskin and grain leathers.
Dunlap Hats
1412 and G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Blankets, Curtains, Portieres, and Rugs
Our Specialty
State Office and Plant, 712-713 L Street St.
Branch Store, 1915 St. and Park Road
1915 St. and Park Road, N. W., Washington, D. C. Tel. 511-5111-5112-5113

SCHOOL SPECIALS
September 12th to 19th—A Special Offering of School Apparel, at Specially Low Prices
Boys' Four-Piece Suits, \$18.75
Cost, vest, knickerbockers and long trousers.
Boys' Four-Piece Suits, \$18.75
Cost, vest and 2 pairs of knickerbockers.
Girl Knickers, special \$2.95. Boy's Blouses, special \$5.00. Boy's Shirts, special \$1.15. Youth's High School Suit, special \$25.00. Girl's Jersey and Balbriggan Dresses, special \$16.75. Girl's French Wool Crepe and Jersey Dresses, special \$6.50.
THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S FLOOR—THE FOURTH
Woodward & Lothrop
10th, 11th, F and G Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Madge Evans Hats for Girls
In Many New Shapes
at \$5.95
—Chic, Dainty Hats for little people, made by the well known maker of children's hats—Madge Evans. There are hats of velvet, with chiffon and silk ribbons, in pinks and rolled-brim styles. New and becoming shapes in all the popular colors—some all in one shade, others combined with two or more colors.
SECOND FLOOR
Kanna
Penn. Avenue at 14th Washington, D. C.

Airplane Survey of Canadian Forest



Photograph Made by an Aerial Surveyor and Reproduced by Means of the Stereoscope, Giving It the Same Dimension as Seen by the Aviator in Flight

Summer Residence Values in New Hampshire Increase

Closing of Vacation Season Shows Rising Market for
Cottages and Homes—Island Bought Few Years
Ago for \$125 Sells for \$5,000

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 14 (Special)—The development of New Hampshire as a summer playground for people of other states is being materially encouraged by the steady increase in the values of real estate devoted to summer residences. It is true in nearly every instance that the owners of a summer home can well fit in the open market for what they paid for it three, five or 10 years ago, providing the location is in a settlement that makes an appeal to the vacationist.

There is an active market and has been for the last two years for summer homes and cottages in the White Mountains, in Winnepesaukee Lake, Hampton Beach and in practically all the so-called summer boarder towns that are scattered through the scenic regions of New Hampshire.

Large Estates Lost
In the case of large estates and elaborate mansions built at great expense to suit the individual fancy of the owner, it is not possible to place them on the market and get back the money that has been invested. In fact, such a place frequently sells for one-fourth or one-third of what it would cost to build it and perhaps for one-half of what it actually did cost.

This is due to the fact usually that landscape architecture and construction of the building has been made to suit an individual taste and it is usually difficult, if not impossible, to find purchasers to whose individual tastes such a place would appeal and who at the same time could afford to buy it.

But the ordinary summer place, worth from \$500 to \$10,000, located in some country village or on the shore of some lake, can be readily disposed of on a rising market. Many instances are known of families who

have enjoyed a summer place for years and sold it at substantial financial profit. A striking instance of this was seen this summer in the sale of one of the 250 islands in Lake Winnepesaukee for \$5000 to a resident of Massachusetts. This same island was purchased for \$125 about 15 years ago and nothing was done to it during the intervening period. Land values along the New Hampshire seacoast have increased about 100 per cent in the last 10 years and the average selling price at the present time of shore properties is \$5000, compared with \$5000 a decade ago.

No figures are available on the aggregate value of investments in summer homes by residents of other states, but as near as can be estimated, the tax assessments against nonresidents amount to about \$50,000,000, and practically all of this is in land and buildings that are used not more than four months in the year. Very few people have bought summer property as an investment or with the idea of selling it again, but in actual experience area holdings have proven to be good investments as well as profitable for the purpose for which they were secured in the first place.

The matter of abandoned farms has been one of serious concern in the State for the last 25 years. Most of these abandoned farms were abandoned because it was impossible to make a living on them, and they should never have been cultivated in the first instance. A small proportion of them, after being abandoned several years, have been purchased for summer homes and remodelled and fixed up. These places have sold very cheaply and have been sold at much less expense than it would have been to build any new house. There are hundreds of such places, however, which remain abandoned and are available to summer residents at ridiculously low prices, averaging perhaps \$10 an acre. The development of automobile highways has been the greatest factor in reclaiming the abandoned farms, because in many instances the greatest objection to one of these farms has been its distance from community life. The automobile has solved this problem.

DeMoll Piano Company
A Reliable Place to Buy Your Musical Instruments
12th and G, Washington, D. C.
Columbia 1831 Columbia 5549

E. T. GOODMAN
Specialist in Meats
Arcade Market, 11th and Park Road, Washington, D. C.

Phillipsborn
608 to 614 Eleventh Street, Washington, D. C.
Largest Ladies' Exclusive Apparel Shop in Washington

Edsh
1217 Conn. Ave., Washington, D. C.
Exclusive Fashions for Women
Gowns, Wraps, Furs, Millinery and Novelties

HUDSON-ESSEX
World's Largest Selling 6-Cylinder Cars
Lambert-Hudson Motors Co.
Salesroom Distributor Service Station
1120 Conn. Ave., N. W., 223 Mass. Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Washing's
Smart Shop for Gowns, Wraps and Hats
1232 Conn. Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Something New at Jelleff's
Junior Coats and Frocks
6 to 14 Years
One of the ways we are always enlarging and bettering our service to the women of Washington.
New Fall Fashions Arriving Daily
Jelleff's
1216 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

China Crystal Lamps Silver Art Objects Furniture etc.
DULIN & MARTIN
1215-1217 F St., N. W. and 1214-15 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

China Crystal Lamps Silver Art Objects Furniture etc.
DULIN & MARTIN
1215-1217 F St., N. W. and 1214-15 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

China Crystal Lamps Silver Art Objects Furniture etc.
DULIN & MARTIN
1215-1217 F St., N. W. and 1214-15 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

China Crystal Lamps Silver Art Objects Furniture etc.
DULIN & MARTIN
1215-1217 F St., N. W. and 1214-15 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

China Crystal Lamps Silver Art Objects Furniture etc.
DULIN & MARTIN
1215-1217 F St., N. W. and 1214-15 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

China Crystal Lamps Silver Art Objects Furniture etc.
DULIN & MARTIN
1215-1217 F St., N. W. and 1214-15 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

China Crystal Lamps Silver Art Objects Furniture etc.
DULIN & MARTIN
1215-1217 F St., N. W. and 1214-15 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

China Crystal Lamps Silver Art Objects Furniture etc.
DULIN & MARTIN
1215-1217 F St., N. W. and 1214-15 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

China Crystal Lamps Silver Art Objects Furniture etc.
DULIN & MARTIN
1215-1217 F St., N. W. and 1214-15 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

China Crystal Lamps Silver Art Objects Furniture etc.
DULIN & MARTIN
1215-1217 F St., N. W. and 1214-15 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

China Crystal Lamps Silver Art Objects Furniture etc.
DULIN & MARTIN
1215-1217 F St., N. W. and 1214-15 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

China Crystal Lamps Silver Art Objects Furniture etc.
DULIN & MARTIN
1215-1217 F St., N. W. and 1214-15 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

China Crystal Lamps Silver Art Objects Furniture etc.
DULIN & MARTIN
1215-1217 F St., N. W. and 1214-15 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

China Crystal Lamps Silver Art Objects Furniture etc.
DULIN & MARTIN
1215-1217 F St., N. W. and 1214-15 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women
WOLF'S WALK-OVER SHOP
929 F Street, Washington, D. C.

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women
WOLF'S WALK-OVER SHOP
929 F Street, Washington, D. C.

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women
WOLF'S WALK-OVER SHOP
929 F Street, Washington, D. C.

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women
WOLF'S WALK-OVER SHOP
929 F Street, Washington, D. C.

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women
WOLF'S WALK-OVER SHOP
929 F Street, Washington, D. C.

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women
WOLF'S WALK-OVER SHOP
929 F Street, Washington, D. C.

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women
WOLF'S WALK-OVER SHOP
929 F Street, Washington, D. C.

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women
WOLF'S WALK-OVER SHOP
929 F Street, Washington, D. C.

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women
WOLF'S WALK-OVER SHOP
929 F Street, Washington, D. C.

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women
WOLF'S WALK-OVER SHOP
929 F Street, Washington, D. C.

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women
WOLF'S WALK-OVER SHOP
929 F Street, Washington, D. C.

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women
WOLF'S WALK-OVER SHOP
929 F Street, Washington, D. C.

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women
WOLF'S WALK-OVER SHOP
929 F Street, Washington, D. C.

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women
WOLF'S WALK-OVER SHOP
929 F Street, Washington, D. C.

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women
WOLF'S WALK-OVER SHOP
929 F Street, Washington, D. C.

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women
WOLF'S WALK-OVER SHOP
929 F Street, Washington, D. C.

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women
WOLF'S WALK-OVER SHOP
929 F Street, Washington, D. C.

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women
WOLF'S WALK-OVER SHOP
929 F Street, Washington, D. C.

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women
WOLF'S WALK-OVER SHOP
929 F Street, Washington, D. C.

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women
WOLF'S WALK-OVER SHOP
929 F Street, Washington, D. C.

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women
WOLF'S WALK-OVER SHOP
929 F Street, Washington, D. C.

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women
WOLF'S WALK-OVER SHOP
929 F Street, Washington, D. C.

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women
WOLF'S WALK-OVER SHOP
929 F Street, Washington, D. C.

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women
WOLF'S WALK-OVER SHOP
929 F Street, Washington, D. C.

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women
WOLF'S WALK-OVER SHOP
929 F Street, Washington, D. C.

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women
WOLF'S WALK-OVER SHOP
929 F Street, Washington, D. C.

MASONIC FIELD DAY HELD
BASTHAMPTON, Mass., Sept. 11 (Special)—Hampshire Lodge of Haydonville was awarded the banner for the best proportionate attendance at the annual field day of the Seventeenth Masonic District on the Canine estate in Glendale Street Saturday afternoon. There were 400 Masons and their families present. A program of sports, with many special events for the youngsters, was directed by Dr. R. C. Bangs of Amherst.

LATCH STRING
is out for you for LUNCH and DINNER
Permanent Constitution
Chalmers and Service
611 14th St., N. W., between 2 and 3 Washington, D. C.

Ruth's Inc.
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
1170 Mt. Pleasant Street, Washington, D. C.
Telephone COL. 1204

MORRISON'S
1102 F STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Opening—
The Fall Millinery season with most interesting array of styles presented in every 2 seconds.

Always "Different"
Hahn
Six Stores in WASHINGTON BALTIMORE

Always "Different"
Hahn
Six Stores in WASHINGTON BALTIMORE

Always "Different"
Hahn
Six Stores in WASHINGTON BALTIMORE

Always "Different"
Hahn
Six Stores in WASHINGTON BALTIMORE

Always "Different"
Hahn
Six Stores in WASHINGTON BALTIMORE

Always "Different"
Hahn
Six Stores in WASHINGTON BALTIMORE

Always "Different"
Hahn
Six Stores in WASHINGTON BALTIMORE

Always "Different"
Hahn
Six Stores in WASHINGTON BALTIMORE

Always "Different"
Hahn
Six Stores in WASHINGTON BALTIMORE

Always "Different"
Hahn
Six Stores in WASHINGTON BALTIMORE

Always "Different"
Hahn
Six Stores in WASHINGTON BALTIMORE

Always "Different"
Hahn
Six Stores in WASHINGTON BALTIMORE

Always "Different"
Hahn
Six Stores in WASHINGTON BALTIMORE

Always "Different"
Hahn
Six Stores in WASHINGTON BALTIMORE

Always "Different"
Hahn
Six Stores in WASHINGTON BALTIMORE

Always "Different"
Hahn
Six Stores in WASHINGTON BALTIMORE

Always "Different"
Hahn
Six Stores in WASHINGTON BALTIMORE

Always "Different"
Hahn
Six Stores in WASHINGTON BALTIMORE

Always "Different"
Hahn
Six Stores in WASHINGTON BALTIMORE

Always "Different"
Hahn
Six Stores in WASHINGTON BALTIMORE

Always "Different"
Hahn
Six Stores in WASHINGTON BALTIMORE

Always "Different"
Hahn
Six Stores in WASHINGTON BALTIMORE

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women
WOLF'S WALK-OVER SHOP
929 F Street, Washington, D. C.

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women
WOLF'S WALK-OVER SHOP
929 F Street, Washington, D. C.

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women
WOLF'S WALK-OVER SHOP
929 F Street, Washington, D. C.

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women
WOLF'S WALK-OVER SHOP
929 F Street, Washington, D. C.

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women
WOLF'S WALK-OVER SHOP
929 F Street, Washington, D. C.

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women
WOLF'S WALK-OVER SHOP
929 F Street, Washington, D. C.

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women
WOLF'S WALK-OVER SHOP
929 F Street, Washington, D. C.

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women
WOLF'S WALK-OVER SHOP
929 F Street, Washington, D. C.

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women
WOLF'S WALK-OVER SHOP
929 F Street, Washington, D. C.

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women
WOLF'S WALK-OVER SHOP
929 F Street, Washington, D. C.

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women
WOLF'S WALK-OVER SHOP
929 F Street, Washington, D. C.

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women
WOLF'S WALK-OVER SHOP
929 F Street, Washington, D. C.

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women
WOLF'S WALK-OVER SHOP
929 F Street, Washington, D. C.

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women
WOLF'S WALK-OVER SHOP
929 F Street, Washington, D. C.

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women
WOLF'S WALK-OVER SHOP
929 F Street, Washington, D. C.

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women
WOLF'S WALK-OVER SHOP
929 F Street, Washington, D. C.

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women
WOLF'S WALK-OVER SHOP
929 F Street, Washington, D. C.

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women
WOLF'S WALK-OVER SHOP
929 F Street, Washington, D. C.

HEIDELBERG MEETING URGES NEW EDUCATIONAL APPROACH

Third International Pedagogical Conference Considers
Progressive Schools—Notable Speakers Heard
and Pertinent Topics Discussed

HEIDELBERG, Ger., Aug. 17 (Special Correspondence).—The future of world understanding depends upon a new kind of education, such is the note that ran through the sessions of the Third International Pedagogical Conference in the old university city of Heidelberg.

There have been a number of important international education conferences this year, but in a certain sense there has been none so important as the Heidelberg conference which represented an effort on the part of those interested in the so-called "new schools" of Europe and the "progressive schools" of America to make an entirely new approach to education in terms of ideas, methods, and points of view.

Children's Chorus
The conference opened with songs by the Czechoslovakian Children's Choir, directed by Herr Bakuli. The work of this chorus is symbolic of the new education in a very real sense. Here are boys and girls originally picked from the highways and byways, brought together just because no one else was much concerned about them, now wrought into a musical organism whose technical musical achievements have been praised by critics all over the world.

Herr Bakuli himself directs in quite the manner of the teacher in the new education—that is to say, he is the least conspicuous person on the platform. The choir is not a machine or even a military organization dominated by a drill-master, but a co-operative enterprise in which individuals have been given an opportunity to express themselves in an artistic group activity. In the same way the creative work in art done under Cluck at Vienna and others who have led in giving children an opportunity for expression in form and color was exemplified in exhibits and in descriptions of various schools of the newer type. Or, to revert to music, Heinrich Jacoby of Hellerau and Berlin, demonstrated in a series of tests throughout the conference how possible it is, even in those who have long since passed their childhood, to awaken musical talents where it was not even believed they existed.

The Topics Discussed
In the main, the sessions were given over to lectures on the philosophy underlying the "new education" or "progressive education" as it is usually called in the United States; descriptions of some of the better known newer schools, such as Bedales and Letchworth in England, the Odenwald School in Germany, and the Decroly schools in Belgium; and informal discussions of ways and means in the new education.

Many of the speakers paid tribute to Professor Jung of Zurich, for their changed conception of the attitude toward childhood, but most of all to John Dewey, the American, for his fundamentally new approach to the education of young children. Such was the special interest in Professor Dewey's work that a meeting of the American group was requested, in which the main address was a statement by Professor Overstreet of the College of the City of New York, outlining the essentials of the Dewey philosophy as it affected education. Professor Jung himself made one of the evening addresses, presenting clearly and interestingly the importance of the broadest possible understanding of the individual in all his emotional life as basic for education. Others who discussed fundamentals and policies in the more formal lectures were Prof. E.

Marcoult of the University of Montpellier, France; Martin Buber, Germany, whose subject was "Education and Freedom"; Mrs. Beatrice Ennor, director of the New Education Fellowship, London, who outlined the basic ideas of the new education; Eleanor Crosby Kemp of New York; Albrecht L. Mers of Stuttgart, whose subject was "The Conservation of Creative Power Through Education"; Joseph Perrier of Switzerland, director of the International Bureau of New Schools at Geneva; and M. Georges Bertier, principal of the Ecole des Roches, France, who considered "The Moral Growth of the Child Promoted by the Different Functions of Leadership."

Notable Speakers Heard
Among the speakers who described the work of particular schools were Mrs. Marietta Johnson of Fairhope, Ala.; Miss A. Hamade of Belgium, who described the work in the Decroly school, Brussels; J. H. Boli, who told of what is being attempted in the Pallas Athena School at Amersfort, an enterprise which owed its origin to a conviction on the part of certain educators in Holland after the war that the real solution of world understanding must be found in something deeper than the external of education as ordinarily understood; Mrs. Charlotte Mannheimer of Sweden, Eugenie Schwarzwald, founder of the Schwarzwald schools in Vienna, and other great schools; Katherine Kehler, of the Lincoln School, Teachers' College, New York City, who told of project work with 8-year-olds under her care; Miss J. M. Mackinder, headmistress of a London infants' school, who described vividly how teachers in at least one English public school had freed themselves from some of the restrictions and worked their way into a type of teaching in which emphasis was placed upon the individual rather than the group; Wilhelm Lassus of Hamburg, Germany, mentioned some of the difficulties in an experimental school that has been regarded by some observers as the most daring of educational experiments, in that at the outset the children were allowed to choose their own school tasks; Oswald B. Powell of Bedales, England, who described the successful outcome of a quarter of a century of coeducation at this notable English pioneer school; and Anders Vedel of Denmark, who told of the continued good work of the Danish folk-high schools, credited by many with the recent striking achievements of Denmark and other Scandinavian countries in raising the level of adult community culture and thereby improving national life to an unprecedented degree.

The thoroughly international character of the conference has perhaps been sufficiently indicated in the foregoing. There were actually present nearly 600 delegates from 40 countries, a considerable growth since the first conference held at Gales, four years ago, and the second, held at Montreux in 1923, England. Scotland and Wales had the largest aggregate delegation, with 142. Next in order came Germany, with 113, the United States, with 40, and then Sweden, Denmark, and Holland. Other nations represented were Austria, Belgium, China, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jugoslavia, Palestine, Poland, Russia, Sicily, Spain, Switzerland, the Ukraine and Leland. Twentieth-century arrangements have already been made to have Mrs. Beatrice Ennor, head of the English New Education movement, in the United States this year.



SUNSET STORIES

The Little Millionaires

MOTHER was very busy indeed. Her needle was fairly flying as she outlined a brown rabbit on the little dress she was hurrying to finish. She was busy otherwise, too, although she was sitting so quietly in her chair by the window, for she was thinking, thinking, thinking.

Janet and Kendall and Anne were busy, too—very busy doing nothing, and a wee bit of grumbling besides. Janet was tired of playing paper-dolls and Kendall was tired of building houses with his blocks. As for Anne—picture books and rolling spoons and Teddy bears had somehow lost their charm, and she was leaning against Mother's chair, looking quite bored.

"Are we very poor, Mother?" asked Kendall suddenly, as he rolled over on the floor and swept his latest house into a mass of ruins.

Mother looked around for a moment on her little flock and then a smile came over her face.

"What makes you ask that?" she said.

"Well," said Janet, without giving Kendall a chance to answer, "we haven't any automobile or any Victrola."

"Or any radio," interrupted Kendall. "Most everybody has a radio!"

Mother's smile deepened as she put away her needle, folding up the bunny in the dress she had finished, and took little Anne upon her knee.

"I don't know about all you children," she said, "you do look pretty poor—and we've been just this minute, but I'm a millionaire!"

"How?" said Kendall. "I wish I was!"

"How much is a million?" asked Janet.

"Well," said Mother, "it's so many that if you counted as fast as you could—one every second—day and night, it would take you about four months—no, long of two summer vacations—to reach counting."

"I didn't know you had so many

dollars as that," said Janet thoughtfully.

"Dollars!" laughed Mother. "What are you talking about? Why, I haven't as many pennies, but I'm a millionaire just the same!"

"You're joking again, Mother!" said Janet reproachfully.

"Is it another riddling game?" asked Kendall, sitting up with sudden interest.

"Yes," said Mother, "it's a game for you. Find my millions!"

Just then the bell rang, and Mother hurried to tell up all the sewing she had been doing so busily, and gave the bundle to David, Mrs. Earle's chauffeur, who stood at the door. He handed her a note in return. Mother read the note with a happy smile.

"All right, David," she said. "I'll be ready promptly at 4 o'clock."

"What is it, Mother?" cried the children crowding around when the door was shut.

"Mrs. Earle says they can't go to their cottage at the lake for the weekend as they had planned and asks us to go instead. Everything is ready and we won't have to take anything but ourselves. David will drive us down. How about it, chicks? Shall we use some of our millions that way?"

"Million minutes!" exclaimed Kendall quickly. "I've guessed it, Mother!"

"Partly," said Mother, "but I have lots more millions than minutes. Keep on guessing, and now by around and help me get ready!"

It was lovely by the lake under the trees, and it was beautiful on the lake under the stars, for Mother let them all play up later than usual, and they lay back happily among the cushions and listened to the drip of the cars as they were rowed along, trailing their hands in the water.

"I've guessed something, Mother," said Janet when they said good night. "Millions of stars!"

"Yes, a million stars, too," said Anne sleepily. "Millions of water drops to make the lake."

"I've guessed something, Mother," said Janet when they said good night. "Millions of stars!"

"Yes, a million stars, too," said Anne sleepily. "Millions of water drops to make the lake."

B. Altman & Co.



The Import Salon

announces its Opening and the Showing of

French Models - - -

for the Autumn and Winter Season

featuring the successful originations of

Vionnet
Drecol
Worth
Molyneux
Cheruit
Goupy
Martial & Armand

Chanel
Philippe & Gaston
Lelong
Brandt
Suzanne Talbot
Georges & Janin
Miller Soeurs

Patou
Doeuillet
Agnès
Lanvin
Germaine
Jane Regny
Melnotte-Simonin

THIRD FLOOR

The French Millinery Salon is now showing its Autumn collection of original Paris Hats, including models from Lanvin, Reboux, Panizon, and sets from Eliane.

SECOND FLOOR

Madison Avenue - Fifth Avenue, New York
Thirty-fourth Street

TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

Thirty-fifth Street

Art News and Comment

The Renaissance Reconsidered

A HOPEFUL sign of growing dissatisfaction with a merely materialistic outlook, is the attitude which an increasing number of artists are taking toward the Renaissance. It is easy to understand why a painter should distrust the artistic ideals of the Renaissance, because it was during the fifteenth century that sculpture became the dominant art and imposed its three-dimensional methods on the two-dimensional art of painting. It may, therefore, be of interest to examine more closely the particular effect of the Renaissance on pictorial art.

Early to the Renaissance painting was considered as (1) the art of decorating a flat surface, and (2) a means of conveying by signs and symbols religious truths or historical facts to an illiterate multitude.

With regard to this second function it will suffice for the moment to insist that representation was never an end in itself, but only a means to an end. The first function, that of decoration, was fulfilled by rhythmic design and color, and the fact of the flat surface was always recognized and candidly acknowledged in Gothic painting, as in Byzantine and all Oriental art, and in the painting of all the ancient civilizations, there is no pretension that a wall is anything but a flat, two-dimensional space; forms are indicated by lines, while light and shade and modeling are either absent or kept subsidiary.

As to illusion—
Now it may be laid down as a good general working rule both for art and life that falsehood is never right, that deceit is always wrong. The moment a painter uses his skill to create an illusion that his painted surface is no longer flat but a three-dimensional space having depth as well as length and breadth, then—
If the illusion be complete—he has betrayed the first fundamental of painting and is guilty of deceiving the eye. It is exceedingly difficult to say exactly where the line must be drawn, for a painter can connote both volume and distance without allowing us to forget that he is working on a flat surface; still there is a boundary line which we feel though we cannot easily define and between legitimate suggestion and gross imposture.

To paint a violin so "real" that we want to pick it up, to paint grapes so juicy that we are tempted to pop them into our mouth, is merely an egotistic display of individual skill which has nothing in common with true art. Comparatively few of the Renaissance painters were actually guilty of impudent deception—though Mantegna, Correggio, and others came very near to it in their ceiling paintings—but they certainly opened the door to the "trick-painting" of later ages and they were responsible for misleading succeeding generations as to what was the true aim of painting. When painters devoted their skill to representation for the sake of representation, the public may be pardoned for believing that imitation is the goal of art.

Representation
How far we have gone astray becomes manifest when we find an official dictionary propagating heresy by defining painting as "the art of representing by means of colors the appearance of natural objects." This definition may be satisfactory when applied to a color-plate of birds' eggs in some volume devoted to ornithology, but can we reconcile it with Giotto's "Death of St. Francis" or Rembrandt's "Supper at Emmaus," with the landscapes of Hokusai or the figures of Uffizi, with the mystical landscape on the apex of St. Apollinare in Classe at Ravenna, or with the wall paintings that still survive on Egyptian temples?

The further we recede from the Renaissance, the more unseemly to the art of painting will this definition appear; for all the great art of the past is as free from illusionism as it is rich in rhythmic design and significant expression. Would it not be more in accordance with the facts to define painting as "The art of expressing thought or emotion in the terms of a pattern"? Nazis is said

to have painted grapes so "real" that the birds came and pecked at them, and possibly even Greek art had its vices as well as its virtues, but surely there is more in the frieze of the Parthenon than a "representation of the appearance of natural objects." Yet Greek art is the one proof that the Renaissance can possibly claim. It is only since the Renaissance that the goal of art: and against this conception is arrayed the earlier art of the North and West and all the art of the East.

The reaction from the Renaissance began with the French Romanticists asking, "Who will deliver us from the Greeks and Romans?" And it was foreshadowed in England by the Pre-

Raphaelite movement. Pavis de Chavannes broke the back of "illusionism" by returning to a flat convention for his epoch-making mural paintings. Instructed by the breakdown of deceptive imagery for satisfying the higher aspirations of art, the student of today is fortified by the example of monuments of culture produced by countless generations. What is the brief century or two of the Renaissance in comparison with millenniums of achievement in East and West?

As a modern French artist has said, "Which are the more likely to be right, the elements of art that have endured for more than 5000 years, or the elements that have barely lasted six centuries?"

FRANK ROYDEN

AN ETCHING BY LIPINSKY



One of a series of illustrations of the Odyssey.

The Art of Lipinsky

Genoa, Italy
SIGMUND LIPINSKY, a Prussian by birth and a citizen of Rome by choice, is professor of design at the British Academy of Art at Rome, and one of the founders of the Roman group of the annual exposition. "Wonderful" is the word given by Rome to the art of Sigmund Lipinsky. London echoes the adjective, and his fame bears on to the Pacific, for the Los Angeles Museum of Art is the possessor of examples of his work.

Mr. Lipinsky is a native of Graubünden, Prussia, and began his art studies at the Imperial Academy of Art at Berlin. Anton von Werner, director of the academy, the last great court painter of the fallen Empire, became interested in the

young student, and Lipinsky, as the young Watteau in his day, was permitted to paint alongside the Master von Werner, preparing the decorations for the new Cathedral of Berlin, which were ultimately executed in mosaics by Italian craftsmen.

In 1892 Lipinsky won the Academy scholarship. His large painting, "The Entrance of the French at Lubek," was accorded a unanimous vote by

the jury, and the premium, a year's residence at Rome in the Villa Strozzi, was awarded him.

At Berlin he had studied assiduously the high academic form. In Rome began a new life—his "Vita Nuova"—working outdoors among old monuments, studying the classic form in the art galleries, of a free and independent art. His years concluded, on returning to Berlin Lipinsky found that he could no longer exist in that rigid academic world and he returned to Rome, ready to confront any necessity, to make every sacrifice, if obliged to support himself by teaching hours as a professional guide to tourists, that he might live in Rome.

He devoted himself to study, and his noble and fine compositions, documents of his rich and artistic sense of feeling, with their pure line, attracted the attention of Rome's art world. The work accomplished during this period is now in possession of private and public galleries of America, England, Spain and of Germany.

In 1911 he turned his attention to etching. It has been said that his work is influenced by Otto Greiner, but it is sufficient to compare the work of the two to note the absolute difference of technique. Greiner is uniquely an exquisite and powerful etcher; Lipinsky is a colorist in black and white. Lipinsky in his treatment has always calculated in color the sensitiveness of flesh, of materials, of objects, insomuch that every etching is not only a technical construction, but is principally a document of high pictorial art to compare with the magnificent Dürer.

He designs with pencil for his decorations, studying from the model every detail of his subject, every movement and expression. For his series of the Odyssey, 20 etchings he went to Capri to study the sea and rocks of that beautiful island of the "Sirens." He is not only a "Virtuoso," but his work is permeated by an exquisite idealism.

His compositions, the "Ex Libris," especially, are distinguished by a refined literary taste, and in "La Vendemmia," "The Gathering of the Grapes at Terracina," the artist descends among the peasants and, while true to line and form, interprets those glances of inward beauty in the rustic figures that lie within even the roughest human form.

His compositions, the "Ex Libris," especially, are distinguished by a refined literary taste, and in "La Vendemmia," "The Gathering of the Grapes at Terracina," the artist descends among the peasants and, while true to line and form, interprets those glances of inward beauty in the rustic figures that lie within even the roughest human form.

His compositions, the "Ex Libris," especially, are distinguished by a refined literary taste, and in "La Vendemmia," "The Gathering of the Grapes at Terracina," the artist descends among the peasants and, while true to line and form, interprets those glances of inward beauty in the rustic figures that lie within even the roughest human form.

His compositions, the "Ex Libris," especially, are distinguished by a refined literary taste, and in "La Vendemmia," "The Gathering of the Grapes at Terracina," the artist descends among the peasants and, while true to line and form, interprets those glances of inward beauty in the rustic figures that lie within even the roughest human form.

His compositions, the "Ex Libris," especially, are distinguished by a refined literary taste, and in "La Vendemmia," "The Gathering of the Grapes at Terracina," the artist descends among the peasants and, while true to line and form, interprets those glances of inward beauty in the rustic figures that lie within even the roughest human form.

His compositions, the "Ex Libris," especially, are distinguished by a refined literary taste, and in "La Vendemmia," "The Gathering of the Grapes at Terracina," the artist descends among the peasants and, while true to line and form, interprets those glances of inward beauty in the rustic figures that lie within even the roughest human form.

His compositions, the "Ex Libris," especially, are distinguished by a refined literary taste, and in "La Vendemmia," "The Gathering of the Grapes at Terracina," the artist descends among the peasants and, while true to line and form, interprets those glances of inward beauty in the rustic figures that lie within even the roughest human form.

His compositions, the "Ex Libris," especially, are distinguished by a refined literary taste, and in "La Vendemmia," "The Gathering of the Grapes at Terracina," the artist descends among the peasants and, while true to line and form, interprets those glances of inward beauty in the rustic figures that lie within even the roughest human form.

His compositions, the "Ex Libris," especially, are distinguished by a refined literary taste, and in "La Vendemmia," "The Gathering of the Grapes at Terracina," the artist descends among the peasants and, while true to line and form, interprets those glances of inward beauty in the rustic figures that lie within even the roughest human form.

His compositions, the "Ex Libris," especially, are distinguished by a refined literary taste, and in "La Vendemmia," "The Gathering of the Grapes at Terracina," the artist descends among the peasants and, while true to line and form, interprets those glances of inward beauty in the rustic figures that lie within even the roughest human form.

His compositions, the "Ex Libris," especially, are distinguished by a refined literary taste, and in "La Vendemmia," "The Gathering of the Grapes at Terracina," the artist descends among the peasants and, while true to line and form, interprets those glances of inward beauty in the rustic figures that lie within even the roughest human form.

His compositions, the "Ex Libris," especially, are distinguished by a refined literary taste, and in "La Vendemmia," "The Gathering of the Grapes at Terracina," the artist descends among the peasants and, while true to line and form, interprets those glances of inward beauty in the rustic figures that lie within even the roughest human form.

His compositions, the "Ex Libris," especially, are distinguished by a refined literary taste, and in "La Vendemmia," "The Gathering of the Grapes at Terracina," the artist descends among the peasants and, while true to line and form, interprets those glances of inward beauty in the rustic figures that lie within even the roughest human form.

His compositions, the "Ex Libris," especially, are distinguished by a refined literary taste, and in "La Vendemmia," "The Gathering of the Grapes at Terracina," the artist descends among the peasants and, while true to line and form, interprets those glances of inward beauty in the rustic figures that lie within even the roughest human form.

His compositions, the "Ex Libris," especially, are distinguished by a refined literary taste, and in "La Vendemmia," "The Gathering of the Grapes at Terracina," the artist descends among the peasants and, while true to line and form, interprets those glances of inward beauty in the rustic figures that lie within even the roughest human form.

His compositions, the "Ex Libris," especially, are distinguished by a refined literary taste, and in "La Vendemmia," "The Gathering of the Grapes at Terracina," the artist descends among the peasants and, while true to line and form, interprets those glances of inward beauty in the rustic figures that lie within even the roughest human form.

His compositions, the "Ex Libris," especially, are distinguished by a refined literary taste, and in "La Vendemmia," "The Gathering of the Grapes at Terracina," the artist descends among the peasants and, while true to line and form, interprets those glances of inward beauty in the rustic figures that lie within even the roughest human form.

His compositions, the "Ex Libris," especially, are distinguished by a refined literary taste, and in "La Vendemmia," "The Gathering of the Grapes at Terracina," the artist descends among the peasants and, while true to line and form, interprets those glances of inward beauty in the rustic figures that lie within even the roughest human form.

His compositions, the "Ex Libris," especially, are distinguished by a refined literary taste, and in "La Vendemmia," "The Gathering of the Grapes at Terracina," the artist descends among the peasants and, while true to line and form, interprets those glances of inward beauty in the rustic figures that lie within even the roughest human form.

His compositions, the "Ex Libris," especially, are distinguished by a refined literary taste, and in "La Vendemmia," "The Gathering of the Grapes at Terracina," the artist descends among the peasants and, while true to line and form, interprets those glances of inward beauty in the rustic figures that lie within even the roughest human form.

His compositions, the "Ex Libris," especially, are distinguished by a refined literary taste, and in "La Vendemmia," "The Gathering of the Grapes at Terracina," the artist descends among the peasants and, while true to line and form, interprets those glances of inward beauty in the rustic figures that lie within even the roughest human form.

His compositions, the "Ex Libris," especially, are distinguished by a refined literary taste, and in "La Vendemmia," "The Gathering of the Grapes at Terracina," the artist descends among the peasants and, while true to line and form, interprets those glances of inward beauty in the rustic figures that lie within even the roughest human form.

His compositions, the "Ex Libris," especially, are distinguished by a refined literary taste, and in "La Vendemmia," "The Gathering of the Grapes at Terracina," the artist descends among the peasants and, while true to line and form, interprets those glances of inward beauty in the rustic figures that lie within even the roughest human form.

His compositions, the "Ex Libris," especially, are distinguished by a refined literary taste, and in "La Vendemmia," "The Gathering of the Grapes at Terracina," the artist descends among the peasants and, while true to line and form, interprets those glances of inward beauty in the rustic figures that lie within even the roughest human form.

At the Metropolitan Museum

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Sept. 11

IT HAS remained for the twentieth century to make an art museum a place of intensive and progressive activity. As a rule in times past the great buildings designed or made over for the purpose of putting the fine arts on public display have been stately repositories, maintained more as monuments to the past than as instruments for the education and delight of the present or the future. But the modern art museum has as completely outgrown its purely repository guise as the modern mantle its wax bouquet under glass. Happily the museum director of today studies his treasures in the light of their direct relation to the general public and to the growing body of art students that come to the great centers of culture and learning each year for help and inspiration.

A leader among the American museums that maintain an open-door policy is the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Set among the leafy precincts of Central Park, it stretches its wings to all points of the compass, a great, rambling treasure house so full of priceless masterpieces of art that the student might spend weeks within its spacious halls and never come to the end of its artistic resources. But not content with simply showing its art under the most exquisite and stimulating surroundings, the Metropolitan Museum has of late years carried along an educational policy that has grown to be something of almost unprecedented and unexpected size and importance. In fact a director of educational work in the museum has become a necessity, and Edgar William Snodgrass, formerly with the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, has just been appointed to this post. The September issue of the Museum's Bulletin announces its coming lecture season as containing 137 study hours and story hours, a total that can only be appreciated at its real worth when it is realized that only a little over a decade ago were the first tentative efforts made by the museum in this direction.

In relation to this lecture program, the Bulletin reads: "That such figures do not promptly stir us to astonishment, that what was not long since an adventure and an experiment has so rapidly taken on the air of the well-established and the inevitable, is perhaps a tribute to the essential propriety of lectures in the work of the museum, to the appreciation and appropriate value. For it was no longer ago than 1913 that the first series of lectures for high-school teachers was given (it four lectures were held a series), and not until 1914 were the present study hours for schoolpeople initiated—or rather preceded—by two lectures for schoolpeople."

Of these last lectures, 218 are given by New York University, 128 by Teachers' College, three in co-operation between the Archaeological Institute of America, Columbia University, New York University, and the museum, in linking up with neighboring educational centers the museum's work.

Increasing Lectures
In relation to this lecture program, the Bulletin reads: "That such figures do not promptly stir us to astonishment, that what was not long since an adventure and an experiment has so rapidly taken on the air of the well-established and the inevitable, is perhaps a tribute to the essential propriety of lectures in the work of the museum, to the appreciation and appropriate value. For it was no longer ago than 1913 that the first series of lectures for high-school teachers was given (it four lectures were held a series), and not until 1914 were the present study hours for schoolpeople initiated—or rather preceded—by two lectures for schoolpeople."

Of these last lectures, 218 are given by New York University, 128 by Teachers' College, three in co-operation between the Archaeological Institute of America, Columbia University, New York University, and the museum, in linking up with neighboring educational centers the museum's work.

Increasing Lectures
In relation to this lecture program, the Bulletin reads: "That such figures do not promptly stir us to astonishment, that what was not long since an adventure and an experiment has so rapidly taken on the air of the well-established and the inevitable, is perhaps a tribute to the essential propriety of lectures in the work of the museum, to the appreciation and appropriate value. For it was no longer ago than 1913 that the first series of lectures for high-school teachers was given (it four lectures were held a series), and not until 1914 were the present study hours for schoolpeople initiated—or rather preceded—by two lectures for schoolpeople."

Of these last lectures, 218 are given by New York University, 128 by Teachers' College, three in co-operation between the Archaeological Institute of America, Columbia University, New York University, and the museum, in linking up with neighboring educational centers the museum's work.

Increasing Lectures
In relation to this lecture program, the Bulletin reads: "That such figures do not promptly stir us to astonishment, that what was not long since an adventure and an experiment has so rapidly taken on the air of the well-established and the inevitable, is perhaps a tribute to the essential propriety of lectures in the work of the museum, to the appreciation and appropriate value. For it was no longer ago than 1913 that the first series of lectures for high-school teachers was given (it four lectures were held a series), and not until 1914 were the present study hours for schoolpeople initiated—or rather preceded—by two lectures for schoolpeople."

Of these last lectures, 218 are given by New York University, 128 by Teachers' College, three in co-operation between the Archaeological Institute of America, Columbia University, New York University, and the museum, in linking up with neighboring educational centers the museum's work.

Increasing Lectures
In relation to this lecture program, the Bulletin reads: "That such figures do not promptly stir us to astonishment, that what was not long since an adventure and an experiment has so rapidly taken on the air of the well-established and the inevitable, is perhaps a tribute to the essential propriety of lectures in the work of the museum, to the appreciation and appropriate value. For it was no longer ago than 1913 that the first series of lectures for high-school teachers was given (it four lectures were held a series), and not until 1914 were the present study hours for schoolpeople initiated—or rather preceded—by two lectures for schoolpeople."

Of these last lectures, 218 are given by New York University, 128 by Teachers' College, three in co-operation between the Archaeological Institute of America, Columbia University, New York University, and the museum, in linking up with neighboring educational centers the museum's work.

Increasing Lectures
In relation to this lecture program, the Bulletin reads: "That such figures do not promptly stir us to astonishment, that what was not long since an adventure and an experiment has so rapidly taken on the air of the well-established and the inevitable, is perhaps a tribute to the essential propriety of lectures in the work of the museum, to the appreciation and appropriate value. For it was no longer ago than 1913 that the first series of lectures for high-school teachers was given (it four lectures were held a series), and not until 1914 were the present study hours for schoolpeople initiated—or rather preceded—by two lectures for schoolpeople."

Of these last lectures, 218 are given by New York University, 128 by Teachers' College, three in co-operation between the Archaeological Institute of America, Columbia University, New York University, and the museum, in linking up with neighboring educational centers the museum's work.

Increasing Lectures
In relation to this lecture program, the Bulletin reads: "That such figures do not promptly stir us to astonishment, that what was not long since an adventure and an experiment has so rapidly taken on the air of the well-established and the inevitable, is perhaps a tribute to the essential propriety of lectures in the work of the museum, to the appreciation and appropriate value. For it was no longer ago than 1913 that the first series of lectures for high-school teachers was given (it four lectures were held a series), and not until 1914 were the present study hours for schoolpeople initiated—or rather preceded—by two lectures for schoolpeople."

Of these last lectures, 218 are given by New York University, 128 by Teachers' College, three in co-operation between the Archaeological Institute of America, Columbia University, New York University, and the museum, in linking up with neighboring educational centers the museum's work.

Increasing Lectures
In relation to this lecture program, the Bulletin reads: "That such figures do not promptly stir us to astonishment, that what was not long since an adventure and an experiment has so rapidly taken on the air of the well-established and the inevitable, is perhaps a tribute to the essential propriety of lectures in the work of the museum, to the appreciation and appropriate value. For it was no longer ago than 1913 that the first series of lectures for high-school teachers was given (it four lectures were held a series), and not until 1914 were the present study hours for schoolpeople initiated—or rather preceded—by two lectures for schoolpeople."

Of these last lectures, 218 are given by New York University, 128 by Teachers' College, three in co-operation between the Archaeological Institute of America, Columbia University, New York University, and the museum, in linking up with neighboring educational centers the museum's work.

Increasing Lectures
In relation to this lecture program, the Bulletin reads: "That such figures do not promptly stir us to astonishment, that what was not long since an adventure and an experiment has so rapidly taken on the air of the well-established and the inevitable, is perhaps a tribute to the essential propriety of lectures in the work of the museum, to the appreciation and appropriate value. For it was no longer ago than 1913 that the first series of lectures for high-school teachers was given (it four lectures were held a series), and not until 1914 were the present study hours for schoolpeople initiated—or rather preceded—by two lectures for schoolpeople."

Of these last lectures, 218 are given by New York University, 128 by Teachers' College, three in co-operation between the Archaeological Institute of America, Columbia University, New York University, and the museum, in linking up with neighboring educational centers the museum's work.

Increasing Lectures
In relation to this lecture program, the Bulletin reads: "That such figures do not promptly stir us to astonishment, that what was not long since an adventure and an experiment has so rapidly taken on the air of the well-established and the inevitable, is perhaps a tribute to the essential propriety of lectures in the work of the museum, to the appreciation and appropriate value. For it was no longer ago than 1913 that the first series of lectures for high-school teachers was given (it four lectures were held a series), and not until 1914 were the present study hours for schoolpeople initiated—or rather preceded—by two lectures for schoolpeople."

Of these last lectures, 218 are given by New York University, 128 by Teachers' College, three in co-operation between the Archaeological Institute of America, Columbia University, New York University, and the museum, in linking up with neighboring educational centers the museum's work.

Increasing Lectures
In relation to this lecture program, the Bulletin reads: "That such figures do not promptly stir us to astonishment, that what was not long since an adventure and an experiment has so rapidly taken on the air of the well-established and the inevitable, is perhaps a tribute to the essential propriety of lectures in the work of the museum, to the appreciation and appropriate value. For it was no longer ago than 1913 that the first series of lectures for high-school teachers was given (it four lectures were held a series), and not until 1914 were the present study hours for schoolpeople initiated—or rather preceded—by two lectures for schoolpeople."

Of these last lectures, 218 are given by New York University, 128 by Teachers' College, three in co-operation between the Archaeological Institute of America, Columbia University, New York University, and the museum, in linking up with neighboring educational centers the museum's work.

Increasing Lectures
In relation to this lecture program, the Bulletin reads: "That such figures do not promptly stir us to astonishment, that what was not long since an adventure and an experiment has so rapidly taken on the air of the well-established and the inevitable, is perhaps a tribute to the essential propriety of lectures in the work of the museum, to the appreciation and appropriate value. For it was no longer ago than 1913 that the first series of lectures for high-school teachers was given (it four lectures were held a series), and not until 1914 were the present study hours for schoolpeople initiated—or rather preceded—by two lectures for schoolpeople."

Of these last lectures, 218 are given by New York University, 128 by Teachers' College, three in co-operation between the Archaeological Institute of America, Columbia University, New York University, and the museum, in linking up with neighboring educational centers the museum's work.

Increasing Lectures
In relation to this lecture program, the Bulletin reads: "That such figures do not promptly stir us to astonishment, that what was not long since an adventure and an experiment has so rapidly taken on the air of the well-established and the inevitable, is perhaps a tribute to the essential propriety of lectures in the work of the museum, to the appreciation and appropriate value. For it was no longer ago than 1913 that the first series of lectures for high-school teachers was given (it four lectures were held a series), and not until 1914 were the present study hours for schoolpeople initiated—or rather preceded—by two lectures for schoolpeople."

ment is putting itself at the disposal of the community in a most telling way, and the response to this friendly overture is meeting with a rapidly increasing response. Few innovations are to be found in this year's program of lectures, but the course of six lectures on pottery by Prof. Charles F. Smith, the one on English furniture and woodwork by Herbert C. G. Brown, and the one on the aesthetics of art by Prof. Dwight H. Parker, may be especially emphasized.

The South Wing
While the summer season has been little favorable to the museum's activities, either in the form of new installations or in the form of the opening of the great South Wing, as the way of recent acquisitions, there is no reason to believe that there has not been plentiful work going on behind the scenes. The Harvard Club, added to the museum last spring through the generosity of John D. Rockefeller Jr., have been undergoing the necessary preparations for public exhibition, which will be initiated in all probability in the late fall. This important monument to Gothic art will make the museum's holdings in this quarter of greatest importance. With the opening of the George H. Brown Memorial Exhibition in the museum's large gallery of special exhibitions on Oct. 12, the museum's real season of 1925-26 will be under way. The response to the museum's call for examples of this artist's work has been gratifying, and the exhibition will comprise some 60 paintings and more than 50 drawings and lithographs.

The Collis F. Huntington collection of paintings, recently come to the museum, will continue to be exhibited in the Room of Recent Acquisitions through the current month. This group of canvases contains the fascinating "Lady With a Lamp," by Vermeer, the third by this great "little master" to be hung on the museum's walls; the famous Lawrence painting of the Calvary Children, and the equally well-known Reynolds portrait of Lady Smith and Children. The Lawrence is destined to be a popular picture in its new home, but it can never arouse any great sentiment among those who know this English master in his highest performance, for the Calvary canvas is too lightly, too completely realized. The Reynolds gate close to this master's fineness of style in spots, but here too the heights have not been scaled by any means.

Other items of recent interest to be mentioned are two great panels of mosaic, copies recently made of celebrated examples of fifth and sixth century originals at Ravenna, and now hung in the Hall of Casts; the presentation to the museum of the Chronology of American Photography (the 19 made to date), and the announcement of a set of films for educational use made from various exhibits in the museum, to be rented for a nominal sum; a gift of five rare prints by Mortimer L. Schiff which bridge certain gaps in the museum's print department; most notable of all, which is the "Flight into Egypt" by

Dorothy Mackail is to play the lead in "Joanna With a Million," which Edw. Carewe is to produce for First National. Alfred H. Green, another First National director, is getting ready to film "Spanish Sunset" in which Barbara Ja. Marr and Lewis Stone are to be co-starred.

Increasing Lectures
In relation to this lecture program, the Bulletin reads: "That such figures do not promptly stir us to astonishment, that what was not long since an adventure and an experiment has so rapidly taken on the air of the well-established and the inevitable, is perhaps a tribute to the essential propriety of lectures in the work of the museum, to the appreciation and appropriate value. For it was no longer ago than 1913 that the first series of lectures for high-school teachers was given (it four lectures were held a series), and not until 1914 were the present study hours for schoolpeople initiated—or rather preceded—by two lectures for schoolpeople."

Of these last lectures, 218 are given by New York University, 128 by Teachers' College, three in co-operation between the Archaeological Institute of America, Columbia University, New York University, and the museum, in linking up with neighboring educational centers the museum's work.

Increasing Lectures
In relation to this lecture program, the Bulletin reads: "That such figures do not promptly stir us to astonishment, that what was not long since an adventure and an experiment has so rapidly taken on the air of the well-established and the inevitable, is perhaps a tribute to the essential propriety of lectures in the work of the museum, to the appreciation and appropriate value. For it was no longer ago than 1913 that the first series of lectures for high-school teachers was given (it four lectures were held a series), and not until 1914 were the present study hours for schoolpeople initiated—or rather preceded—by two lectures for schoolpeople."

Of these last lectures, 218 are given by New York University, 128 by Teachers' College, three in co-operation between the Archaeological Institute of America, Columbia University, New York University, and the museum, in linking up with neighboring educational centers the museum's work.

Increasing Lectures
In relation to this lecture program, the Bulletin reads: "That such figures do not promptly stir us to astonishment, that what was not long since an adventure and an experiment has so rapidly taken on the air of the well-established and the inevitable, is perhaps a tribute to the essential propriety of lectures in the work of the museum, to the appreciation and appropriate value. For it was no longer ago than 1913 that the first series of lectures for high-school teachers was given (it four lectures were held a series), and not until 1914 were the present study hours for schoolpeople initiated—or rather preceded—by two lectures for schoolpeople."

Of these last lectures, 218 are given by New York University, 128 by Teachers' College, three in co-operation between the Archaeological Institute of America, Columbia University, New York University, and the museum, in linking up with neighboring educational centers the museum's work.

Increasing Lectures
In relation to this lecture program, the Bulletin reads: "That such figures do not promptly stir us to astonishment, that what was not long since an adventure and an experiment has so rapidly taken on the air of the well-established and the inevitable, is perhaps a tribute to the essential propriety of lectures in the work of the museum, to the appreciation and appropriate value. For it was no longer ago than 1913 that the first series of lectures for high-school teachers was given (it four lectures were held a series), and not until 1914 were the present study hours for schoolpeople initiated—or rather preceded—by two lectures for schoolpeople."

Of these last lectures, 218 are given by New York University, 128 by Teachers' College, three in co-operation between the Archaeological Institute of America, Columbia University, New York University, and the museum, in linking up with neighboring educational centers the museum's work.

Increasing Lectures
In relation to this lecture program, the Bulletin reads: "That such figures do not promptly stir us to astonishment, that what was not long since an adventure and an experiment has so rapidly taken on the air of the well-established and the inevitable, is perhaps a tribute to the essential propriety of lectures in the work of the museum, to the appreciation and appropriate value. For it was no longer ago than 1913 that the first series of lectures for high-school teachers was given (it four lectures were held a series), and not until 1914 were the present study hours for schoolpeople initiated—or rather preceded—by two lectures for schoolpeople."

Of these last lectures, 218 are given by New York University, 128 by Teachers' College, three in co-operation between the Archaeological Institute of America, Columbia University, New York University, and the museum, in linking up with neighboring educational centers the museum's work.

Increasing Lectures
In relation to this lecture program, the Bulletin reads: "That such figures do not promptly stir us to astonishment, that what was not long since an adventure and an experiment has so rapidly taken on the air of the well-established and the inevitable, is perhaps a tribute to the essential propriety of lectures in the work of the museum, to the appreciation and appropriate value. For it was no longer ago than 1913 that the first series of lectures for high-school teachers was given (it four lectures were held a series), and not until 1914 were the present study hours for schoolpeople initiated—or rather preceded—by two lectures for schoolpeople."

Of these last lectures, 218 are given by New York University, 128 by Teachers' College, three in co-operation between the Archaeological Institute of America, Columbia University, New York University, and the museum, in linking up with neighboring educational centers the museum's work.

Increasing Lectures
In relation to this lecture program, the Bulletin reads: "That such figures do not promptly stir us to astonishment, that what was not long since an adventure and an experiment has so rapidly taken on the air of the well-established and the inevitable, is perhaps a tribute to the essential propriety of lectures in the work of the museum, to the appreciation and appropriate value. For it was no longer ago than 1913 that the first series of lectures for high-school teachers was given (it four lectures were held a series), and not until 1914 were the present study hours for schoolpeople initiated—or rather preceded—by two lectures for schoolpeople."

Of these last lectures, 218 are given by New York University, 128 by Teachers' College, three in co-operation between the Archaeological Institute of America, Columbia University, New York University, and the museum, in linking up with neighboring educational centers the museum's work.

Increasing Lectures
In relation to this lecture program, the Bulletin reads: "That such figures do not promptly stir us to astonishment, that what was not long since an adventure and an experiment has so rapidly taken on the air of the well-established and the inevitable, is perhaps a tribute to the essential propriety of lectures in the work of the museum, to the appreciation and appropriate value. For it was no longer ago than 1913 that the first series of lectures for high-school teachers was given (it four lectures were held a series), and not until 1914 were the present study hours for schoolpeople initiated—or rather preceded—by two lectures for schoolpeople."</

**PUPILS RECEIVED FOR A SINGLE SUBJECT
AS WELL AS FOR FULL COURSES**

Private and class instruction. Free lectures, concerts and readings for pupils.

Class Now Open for Registration.
Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

RALPH J. FLANDERS,
General Manager.

Printer Street, Boston
Tel. South 3314

and TORY

C

redor

Thursday

LE SUBJECT COURSES

... and recitals for youth

F. F. FLANDERS
General Manager

FURTHER GOOD STOCK MARKET GAINS NOTED

Motor Issues Come Into Prominence—New High Records

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—Sporadic bear selling and profit taking failed to halt the general upward movement of prices in today's stock market, which swept forward under the leadership of the motor shares.

Trading was substantially increased volume, with indications after midday that today's total sales would run close to 2,000,000 shares.

Reports on expanding retail operations were reflected in the increased inquiry for United States Steel common, which again crossed 132.

Strength of the auto shares coincided with the opening of the radio exhibition in New York. Nearly two-score issues, including about a dozen motors and accessories, held leaders through to new peak prices for the year before the end of the third hour.

The rapid rise in American cars, which attained a record peak close to 250, and other high-priced industries suggested urgent short covering.

United States Steel Iron Pipe sold 4 points above last week's final quotation, and International Shoe, Mack Truck, Pullman, Delaware & Hudson, and Atlantic Coast Line were among the many issues that up 3 points.

Foreign exchanges opened irregular. French francs and demand sterling ruling practically unchanged at 4.45 cents and 24.24 cents, respectively, and Norwegian and Danish kroner showing moderate recessions. Italian lire jumped 7 points to around 1.17 cents.

New High Records

Profit taking in some of the motors stopped when Packard was taken in hand and pushed up to 41 1/2, a new high price for the year. American Can, which had been depressed 3 points to 24 1/2 was bid up to 34 1/2, a new record figure.

Railroad Stocks

Railroad stocks rose in sympathy with the jump in Atlantic Coast Line to 200 1/2, a new maximum price for the year.

Pierce Arrow Preferred

Pierce Arrow Preferred rose 10 points, and Universal Pipe Preferred 8.

Call loans renewed at 4% per cent.

Railroad Bonds Strong

Renewed strength and activity of railroad bonds in sympathy with a broad upward movement in the carrier shares, featured the resumption of bond trading today.

Seaboard issues led the initial rally.

Seaboard issues led the initial rally, responding to the announcement that the heavy increase in Florida traffic had made necessary the expenditure of an additional \$10,000,000 for improvements. The road's refunding 4s moved up more than a point, and the Florida Western & Northern 7s jumped 3 1/2 points.

Anticipated gains in earnings, due to the heavy movements of bituminous coal, laid the basis for a rise of about 4 points in Norfolk & Western convertible 6s, which was in line with the movement of the road's shares.

Other active rail issues were Michigan Central 6s and Chicago & Eastern 5s.

Bonds of companies undergoing reorganization, notably Wilson & Co. and Virginia-Carolina Chemical, were in good demand, gaining 1 to 3 1/2 points.

The establishment of new top prices for Hungarian 7s and some of the French obligations marked trading in the foreign group.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Stock	Price	Change
Am. Can.	24 1/2	+3
Am. Steel	132	+2
Am. Tobacco	44 1/2	+1/2
Am. Wire	28 1/2	+1/2
Am. Zinc	24 1/2	+1/2
Am. Coal	200 1/2	+3
Am. Oil	250	+5
Am. Rubber	110	+2
Am. Glass	100	+1
Am. Paper	120	+1
Am. Textile	110	+1
Am. Lumber	100	+1
Am. Food	110	+1
Am. Drug	120	+1
Am. Chemical	130	+1
Am. Electric	140	+1
Am. Mechanical	150	+1
Am. Marine	160	+1
Am. Transportation	170	+1
Am. Communication	180	+1
Am. Public Utility	190	+1
Am. Real Estate	200	+1
Am. Insurance	210	+1
Am. Finance	220	+1
Am. Government	230	+1
Am. Foreign	240	+1

Stock	Price	Change
Am. Can.	24 1/2	+3
Am. Steel	132	+2
Am. Tobacco	44 1/2	+1/2
Am. Wire	28 1/2	+1/2
Am. Zinc	24 1/2	+1/2
Am. Coal	200 1/2	+3
Am. Oil	250	+5
Am. Rubber	110	+2
Am. Glass	100	+1
Am. Paper	120	+1
Am. Textile	110	+1
Am. Lumber	100	+1
Am. Food	110	+1
Am. Drug	120	+1
Am. Chemical	130	+1
Am. Electric	140	+1
Am. Mechanical	150	+1
Am. Marine	160	+1
Am. Transportation	170	+1
Am. Communication	180	+1
Am. Public Utility	190	+1
Am. Real Estate	200	+1
Am. Insurance	210	+1
Am. Finance	220	+1
Am. Government	230	+1
Am. Foreign	240	+1

Stock	Price	Change
Am. Can.	24 1/2	+3
Am. Steel	132	+2
Am. Tobacco	44 1/2	+1/2
Am. Wire	28 1/2	+1/2
Am. Zinc	24 1/2	+1/2
Am. Coal	200 1/2	+3
Am. Oil	250	+5
Am. Rubber	110	+2
Am. Glass	100	+1
Am. Paper	120	+1
Am. Textile	110	+1
Am. Lumber	100	+1
Am. Food	110	+1
Am. Drug	120	+1
Am. Chemical	130	+1
Am. Electric	140	+1
Am. Mechanical	150	+1
Am. Marine	160	+1
Am. Transportation	170	+1
Am. Communication	180	+1
Am. Public Utility	190	+1
Am. Real Estate	200	+1
Am. Insurance	210	+1
Am. Finance	220	+1
Am. Government	230	+1
Am. Foreign	240	+1

Stock	Price	Change
Am. Can.	24 1/2	+3
Am. Steel	132	+2
Am. Tobacco	44 1/2	+1/2
Am. Wire	28 1/2	+1/2
Am. Zinc	24 1/2	+1/2
Am. Coal	200 1/2	+3
Am. Oil	250	+5
Am. Rubber	110	+2
Am. Glass	100	+1
Am. Paper	120	+1
Am. Textile	110	+1
Am. Lumber	100	+1
Am. Food	110	+1
Am. Drug	120	+1
Am. Chemical	130	+1
Am. Electric	140	+1
Am. Mechanical	150	+1
Am. Marine	160	+1
Am. Transportation	170	+1
Am. Communication	180	+1
Am. Public Utility	190	+1
Am. Real Estate	200	+1
Am. Insurance	210	+1
Am. Finance	220	+1
Am. Government	230	+1
Am. Foreign	240	+1

Stock	Price	Change
Am. Can.	24 1/2	+3
Am. Steel	132	+2
Am. Tobacco	44 1/2	+1/2
Am. Wire	28 1/2	+1/2
Am. Zinc	24 1/2	+1/2
Am. Coal	200 1/2	+3
Am. Oil	250	+5
Am. Rubber	110	+2
Am. Glass	100	+1
Am. Paper	120	+1
Am. Textile	110	+1
Am. Lumber	100	+1
Am. Food	110	+1
Am. Drug	120	+1
Am. Chemical	130	+1
Am. Electric	140	+1
Am. Mechanical	150	+1
Am. Marine	160	+1
Am. Transportation	170	+1
Am. Communication	180	+1
Am. Public Utility	190	+1
Am. Real Estate	200	+1
Am. Insurance	210	+1
Am. Finance	220	+1
Am. Government	230	+1
Am. Foreign	240	+1

Stock	Price	Change
Am. Can.	24 1/2	+3
Am. Steel	132	+2
Am. Tobacco	44 1/2	+1/2
Am. Wire	28 1/2	+1/2
Am. Zinc	24 1/2	+1/2
Am. Coal	200 1/2	+3
Am. Oil	250	+5
Am. Rubber	110	+2
Am. Glass	100	+1
Am. Paper	120	+1
Am. Textile	110	+1
Am. Lumber	100	+1
Am. Food	110	+1
Am. Drug	120	+1
Am. Chemical	130	+1
Am. Electric	140	+1
Am. Mechanical	150	+1
Am. Marine	160	+1
Am. Transportation	170	+1
Am. Communication	180	+1
Am. Public Utility	190	+1
Am. Real Estate	200	+1
Am. Insurance	210	+1
Am. Finance	220	+1
Am. Government	230	+1
Am. Foreign	240	+1

Stock	Price	Change
Am. Can.	24 1/2	+3
Am. Steel	132	+2
Am. Tobacco	44 1/2	+1/2
Am. Wire	28 1/2	+1/2
Am. Zinc	24 1/2	+1/2
Am. Coal	200 1/2	+3
Am. Oil	250	+5
Am. Rubber	110	+2
Am. Glass	100	+1
Am. Paper	120	+1
Am. Textile	110	+1
Am. Lumber	100	+1
Am. Food	110	+1
Am. Drug	120	+1
Am. Chemical	130	+1
Am. Electric	140	+1
Am. Mechanical	150	+1
Am. Marine	160	+1
Am. Transportation	170	+1
Am. Communication	180	+1
Am. Public Utility	190	+1
Am. Real Estate	200	+1
Am. Insurance	210	+1
Am. Finance	220	+1
Am. Government	230	+1
Am. Foreign	240	+1

Stock	Price	Change
Am. Can.	24 1/2	+3
Am. Steel	132	+2
Am. Tobacco	44 1/2	+1/2
Am. Wire	28 1/2	+1/2
Am. Zinc	24 1/2	+1/2
Am. Coal	200 1/2	+3
Am. Oil	250	+5
Am. Rubber	110	+2
Am. Glass	100	+1
Am. Paper	120	+1
Am. Textile	110	+1
Am. Lumber	100	+1
Am. Food	110	+1
Am. Drug	120	+1
Am. Chemical	130	+1
Am. Electric	140	+1
Am. Mechanical	150	+1
Am. Marine	160	+1
Am. Transportation	170	+1
Am. Communication	180	+1
Am. Public Utility	190	+1
Am. Real Estate	200	+1
Am. Insurance	210	+1
Am. Finance	220	+1
Am. Government	230	+1
Am. Foreign	240	+1

Stock	Price	Change
Am. Can.	24 1/2	+3
Am. Steel	132	+2
Am. Tobacco	44 1/2	+1/2
Am. Wire	28 1/2	+1/2
Am. Zinc	24 1/2	+1/2
Am. Coal	200 1/2	+3
Am. Oil	250	+5
Am. Rubber	110	+2
Am. Glass	100	+1
Am. Paper	120	+1
Am. Textile	110	+1
Am. Lumber	100	+1
Am. Food	110	+1
Am. Drug	120	+1
Am. Chemical	130	+1
Am. Electric	140	+1
Am. Mechanical	150	+1
Am. Marine	160	+1
Am. Transportation	170	+1
Am. Communication	180	+1
Am. Public Utility	190	+1
Am. Real Estate	200	+1
Am. Insurance	210	+1
Am. Finance	220	+1
Am. Government	230	+1
Am. Foreign	240	+1

Stock	Price	Change
Am. Can.	24 1/2	+3
Am. Steel	132	+2
Am. Tobacco	44 1/2	+1/2
Am. Wire	28 1/2	+1/2
Am. Zinc	24 1/2	+1/2
Am. Coal	200 1/2	+3
Am. Oil	250	+5
Am. Rubber	110	+2
Am. Glass	100	+1
Am. Paper	120	+1
Am. Textile	110	+1
Am. Lumber	100	+1
Am. Food	110	+1
Am. Drug	120	+1
Am. Chemical	130	+1
Am. Electric	140	+1
Am. Mechanical	150	+1
Am. Marine	160	+1
Am. Transportation	170	+1
Am. Communication	180	+1
Am. Public Utility	190	+1
Am. Real Estate	200	+1
Am. Insurance	210	+1
Am. Finance	220	+1
Am. Government	230	+1
Am. Foreign	240	+1

Stock	Price	Change
Am. Can.	24 1/2	+3
Am. Steel	132	+2
Am. Tobacco	44 1/2	+1/2
Am. Wire	28 1/2	+1/2
Am. Zinc	24 1/2	+1/2
Am. Coal	200 1/2	+3
Am. Oil	250	+5
Am. Rubber	110	+2
Am. Glass	100	+1
Am. Paper	120	+1
Am. Textile	110	+1
Am. Lumber	100	+1
Am. Food	110	+1
Am. Drug	120	+1
Am. Chemical	130	+1
Am. Electric	140	+1
Am. Mechanical	150	+1
Am. Marine	160	+1
Am. Transportation	170	+1
Am. Communication	180	+1
Am. Public Utility	190	+1
Am. Real Estate	200	+1
Am. Insurance	210	+1
Am. Finance	220	+1
Am. Government	230	+1
Am. Foreign	240	+1

Stock	Price	Change
Am. Can.	24 1/2	+3
Am. Steel	132	+2
Am. Tobacco	44 1/2	+1/2
Am. Wire	28 1/2	+1/2
Am. Zinc	24 1/2	+1/2
Am. Coal	200 1/2	+3
Am. Oil	250	+5
Am. Rubber	110	+2
Am. Glass	100	+1
Am. Paper	120	+1
Am. Textile	110	+1
Am. Lumber	100	+1
Am. Food	110	+1
Am. Drug	120	+1
Am. Chemical	130	+1
Am. Electric	140	+1
Am. Mechanical	150	+1
Am. Marine	160	+1
Am. Transportation	170	+1
Am. Communication	180	+1
Am. Public Utility	190	+1
Am. Real Estate	200	+1
Am. Insurance	210	+1
Am. Finance	220	+1
Am. Government	230	+1
Am. Foreign	240	+1

Stock	Price	Change
Am. Can.	24 1/2	+3
Am. Steel	132	+2
Am. Tobacco	44 1/2	+1/2
Am. Wire	28 1/2	+1/2
Am. Zinc	24 1/2	+1/2
Am. Coal	200 1/2	+3
Am. Oil	250	+5
Am. Rubber	110	+2
Am. Glass	100	+1
Am. Paper	120	+1
Am. Textile	110	+1
Am. Lumber	100	+1
Am. Food	110	+1
Am. Drug	120	+1
Am. Chemical	130	+1
Am. Electric	140	+1
Am. Mechanical	150	+1
Am. Marine	160	+1
Am. Transportation	170	+1
Am. Communication	180	+1
Am. Public Utility	190	+1
Am. Real Estate	200	+1
Am. Insurance	210	+1
Am. Finance	220	+1
Am. Government	230	+1
Am. Foreign	240	+1

Stock	Price	Change
Am. Can.	24 1/2	+3
Am. Steel	132	+2
Am. Tobacco	44 1/2	+1/2
Am. Wire	28 1/2	+1/2
Am. Zinc	24 1/2	+1/2
Am. Coal	200 1/2	+3
Am. Oil	250	+5
Am. Rubber	110	+2
Am. Glass	100	+1
Am. Paper	120	+1
Am. Textile	110	+1
Am. Lumber	100	+1
Am. Food	110	+1
Am. Drug	120	+1
Am. Chemical	130	+1
Am. Electric	140	+1
Am. Mechanical	150	+1
Am. Marine	160	+1
Am. Transportation	170	+1
Am. Communication	180	+1
Am. Public Utility	190	+1
Am. Real Estate	200	+1
Am. Insurance	210	+1
Am. Finance	220	+1
Am. Government	230	+1
Am. Foreign	240	+1

Am. Can.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	11700	Blum Co.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	Un
Am. Steel	132	132	132	7500	N. Gas.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	Un
Am. Tobacco	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	5000	N. Gas. rls	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	Ver
Am. Wire	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	1200	N. Cal.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	Ver
Am. Zinc	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	4000	N. N. J.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	Ver
Am. Coal	200 1/2	200 1/2	200 1/2	200	N. N. J. pf.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	Ver
Am. Oil	250	250	250	800	Symington A	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	Ver
Am. Rubber	110	110	110	8000	N. Warner	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	Ver
Am. Glass	100	100	100						
Am. Paper	120	120	120						
Am. Textile	110	110	110						
Am. Lumber	100	100	100						

STEEL PRICE TREND UP AS DEMAND GAINS

September Orders Equal August—Railroad Buy- ing Shows Increase

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (Special).—The steel makers had that business during the first half of the month has been equal to that for the corresponding period of August, and the volume of orders for August as a whole was 15 to 20 per cent better than for July.

The most hopeful feature has been the improvement in buying by the railroads, the outstanding order being 70,000 tons of rails bought by the Louisville & Nashville from the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation.

The steel trade is looking for price advances of about \$2 a ton in finished steel for the fourth quarter shipment, with steel sheets probably leading in the market up. The coal strike has its effect in causing the new material to rise. Coal is up 50 c. a ton, and pig iron has already made definite advances in some districts. Iron and steel prices since last August.

August Turning Point.

Two sets of statistics recently issued bear out the idea that August was the turning point of the year in the industry. Steel production for the month was 71 per cent over July, the first increase since March. Though the unfilled orders of the steel Corporation were still on the decline side, the fall of 18,400 tons was so slight, especially compared with previous declines of about 400,000 tons monthly, as to be almost negligible.

Coal production in the Connellsville district for the week ended Sept. 11 was 100,400 tons, the greatest weekly production since April. The coke makers say that the coal strike is not the reason for this increase, but rather a natural economic feature.

The most clean-cut advance in pig iron is at Chicago where prices are indisputably for a ton higher at \$21, the first change in several months due to the coal strike and the abnormally large sales. A Tennessee maker has also marked the advance, raising prices along the Atlantic seaboard as slow to move upward because of the large quantities of foreign iron available.

Foreign Competition

Imported iron sells at \$20 to \$21.50, duty paid, seaboard, and becomes more popular as the American consumers become accustomed to its analysis and use. A recent cargo of iron from India was sold unusually soon after arrival. The eastern manufacturers' demand of iron fell justified in boosting quotations 50 cents a ton, but can't because of the foreign material. One American iron maker, who has been in the market for 50 cents a ton higher than a month ago.

Some makers are taking fourth quarter business seriously, and are saying that their sales will be better. The line of iron makers is crystallizing into the idea that iron for the first quarter of next year must sell 50 cents a ton above that for current delivery. About 10,000 tons of basic iron has been ordered up to Oct. 31, the Lukens Steel Company, Coatesville, Pa., recently took 20,000 tons.

Railroad Demand

Included in present railroad demand is 30,000 tons of rails which are desired by the Chesapeake & Ohio. About 400 locomotives in light for such carriers as the New York Central, Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio and Chesapeake & Ohio. The Baltimore & Ohio is seeking for 1,000 locomotives. The St. Louis-San Francisco has just entered the market for 3000 box cars.

Large Projects Requiring Tonnages

of fabricated structural steel from foreign. The largest in New York involves 4000 tons of steel for the new Avenue. Canada will use large tonnages of that description. Steel will be opened this month for the South Shore bridge at New Bedford. The 600 tons of lock gates for the Walland Canal will need 30,000 tons. American makers will roll the plain material and Canadian mills do the fabricating on 25,000 tons of power house and transmission tower work. Another 20,000 tons, to come up, is the Black Rock bridge over the Niagara River.

Steel Prices Hardening

The composite price of steel is now \$24.00 a pound, the same as last week, and \$3 a ton above the level of a year ago and \$1.50 below the composite of two years ago. There is a stiffening of prices in the major rolled products, such as bars, plates and shapes. The large makers of bars and shapes are again holding firm to \$20, after having sold a while during the dull season of August at 1.95 a pound.

It is expected that the next definite advance in prices will occur in November, which were the first to rise before this year. Signs of an advancing steel market lie in the fact that the independent steel makers are holding at higher levels than the steel Corporation.

Thus on an attractive tonnage

of galvanized sheet is the largest, independent makers bid 4.80 a pound. Pittsburgh, with the corporation bidding 4.30.

New York City is opening bid Wednesday on 1000 tons of cast iron pipe and the extent of German and French competition will be watched with interest inasmuch as on a previous tonnage the foreign bids were thrown out as too low.

Copper slipped back to a eighth of a cent during the week or 15c, but the extremely optimistic statistics issued Saturday by the American Bureau of Metal Statistics will probably send the market back to 15c a pound. The report shows that stocks of refined copper are the hands of American producers were reduced 21,330,000 pounds in August, bringing the total stocks on Sept. 1 to 14,445,000 pounds, the lowest since the war.

The surplus of slab zinc decreased 3779 tons last month to 17,625 tons, the smallest figure for any month. Prices at the close of the week were 7 1/2 cents a pound, a net gain of 1 1/2 a ton for the week.

BALTIMORE

STEEL	High	Low	Last	Net
1140 Round	10.00	9.75	9.75	+
1140 Flat	10.00	9.75	9.75	+
1140 Sheet	10.00	9.75	9.75	+
1140 Plate	10.00	9.75	9.75	+
1140 Bar	10.00	9.75	9.75	+
1140 Pipe	10.00	9.75	9.75	+
1140 Wire	10.00	9.75	9.75	+
1140 Nail	10.00	9.75	9.75	+
1140 Bolt	10.00	9.75	9.75	+
1140 Nut	10.00	9.75	9.75	+
1140 Washer	10.00	9.75	9.75	+
1140 Rivet	10.00	9.75	9.75	+
1140 Stud	10.00	9.75	9.75	+
1140 Anchor	10.00	9.75	9.75	+
1140 Plug	10.00	9.75	9.75	+
1140 Pin	10.00	9.75	9.75	+
1140 Screw	10.00	9.75	9.75	+
1140 Bolt	10.00	9.75	9.75	+
1140 Nut	10.00	9.75	9.75	+
1140 Washer	10.00	9.75	9.75	+
1140 Rivet	10.00	9.75	9.75	+
1140 Stud	10.00	9.75	9.75	+
1140 Anchor	10.00	9.75	9.75	+
1140 Plug	10.00	9.75	9.75	+
1140 Pin	10.00	9.75	9.75	+
1140 Screw	10.00	9.75	9.75	+

STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For the week ended September 13, 1931

CLEVELAND					CHICAGO					SAN FRANCISCO				
Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net	Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net	Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net
1000 Amer. Steel	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 Am. Can.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 Am. Can.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 B. & O.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 B. & O.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 B. & O.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & N. W.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & N. W.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & N. W.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & P.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & P.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & P.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & S.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & S.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & S.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & W.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & W.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & W.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & Y.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & Y.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & Y.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & Z.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & Z.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & Z.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & A.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & A.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & A.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & B.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & B.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & B.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & C.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & C.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & C.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & D.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & D.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & D.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & E.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & E.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & E.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & F.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & F.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & F.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & G.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & G.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & G.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & H.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & H.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & H.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & I.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & I.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & I.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & J.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & J.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & J.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & K.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & K.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & K.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & L.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & L.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & L.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & M.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & M.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & M.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & N.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & N.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & N.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & O.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & O.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & O.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & P.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & P.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & P.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & Q.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & Q.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & Q.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & R.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & R.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & R.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & S.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & S.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & S.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & T.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & T.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & T.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & U.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & U.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & U.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & V.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & V.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & V.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & W.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & W.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & W.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & X.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & X.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & X.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & Y.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & Y.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & Y.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & Z.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & Z.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & Z.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & A.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & A.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & A.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & B.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & B.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & B.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & C.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & C.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & C.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & D.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & D.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & D.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & E.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & E.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & E.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & F.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & F.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & F.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & G.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & G.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & G.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & H.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & H.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & H.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & I.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & I.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & I.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & J.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & J.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & J.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & K.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & K.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & K.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & L.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & L.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & L.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & M.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & M.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & M.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & N.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & N.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & N.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & O.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & O.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & O.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & P.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & P.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & P.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & Q.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & Q.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & Q.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & R.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & R.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & R.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & S.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & S.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & S.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & T.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & T.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & T.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & U.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & U.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & U.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & V.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & V.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & V.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & W.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & W.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & W.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & X.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & X.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & X.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & Y.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & Y.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & Y.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & Z.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & Z.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & Z.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & A.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & A.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & A.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & B.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & B.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & B.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & C.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & C.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & C.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & D.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & D.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & D.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & E.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & E.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & E.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & F.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & F.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & F.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & G.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & G.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & G.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & H.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & H.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & H.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & I.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & I.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & I.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & J.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & J.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & J.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & K.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & K.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & K.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & L.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & L.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & L.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & M.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & M.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & M.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & N.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & N.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & N.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & O.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & O.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & O.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & P.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & P.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & P.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & Q.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & Q.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & Q.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & R.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & R.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & R.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & S.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & S.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & S.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+
1000 C. & T.	11.00	10.75	10.75	+	1000 C. & T.	11.00	10.75							

On shirt jacks the officials are to call all the shirts in the room. No suit and all the shirts are to be stopped, but the shirts must be

body placed on both feet and their bodies held in perpendicular balance. Coach Stange advocated that the referee have his hands thus stopping all play, when teams are in motion. This was voted down, however, on the ground that the offended team might not get the ball on a fumble and make such games that it would decline the penalty. It was provided, however, that the referee should mark such a foul by dropping a handkerchief or otherwise marking the spot so that the

When a decision would not be sufficient and that the straddle would be notified and that the foul had been detected.

In looking for a goal after a fair play, the goalkeeper is expected to be aware of the game, if the goalkeeper is not aware of the game, the play would not be done after the foul or play is made. In case of a simple or blocked punt, either side may recover the ball and run for a touchdown.

Guards on either side or any other players are not to be allowed to take the ball from center and hold it. The center is not to be allowed to take the ball from his side to fake for the ball and draw the opposition off-side. Clipping the dangerous kicking back from be-

Must Watch Players

L. W. M. John, athletic director at the State University, declared that moving pictures showed often as many as three officials watching the flight of the ball on kicks and forward passes, thus neglecting the actions of players on the field and missing fouls. He resulted in action dictating that only the referee should watch the flight of the ball and that all others must keep their eyes on the players.

Holding offensive players in line of scrimmage by the use of the hands

SIDELINES

HARVARD UNIVERSITY has adopted an innovation for handling the press. It has decided that it plans to devote two hours weekly interviewing the newspaper men personally and that it will observe 24 hours a day, in a 10-minute interval each morning for the purpose of giving out essential information of the day to the press. A mimeograph account of the

Wisconsin alumni at football games in the state and abroad for a few days. If the alumni society received any feedback from this criterion, it is at least that the 1990 alumni event at Madison West University of Wisconsin, evaluated to the Wisconsin-Chicago game. Now, if at Chicago, has no sold out. A brief sale of reservations for all Wisconsin games, in fact, being taken care of daily through

In 1938 H. A. Grange, University of Iowa, spectacularly performed in the Grand Stand, but his varsity team he lost, but last year he failed to tally points. University of Nebraska. Many men to watch the colorful Illinois back on the field. Nebraska this year. Oct. 11 is about for the purpose of seeing whether the again will be held in check.

Harvard's football season opens officially Tuesday when candidates will report to Head Coach Fisher, who with

...of star of assistants will immediately prepare to whip the men into shape for a strenuous season. Coach of the football team is Maj. C. D. ... by Lt. H. ... plus the promise of a ... should tend to lift the ... from the poor showings of the ... two years.

... C. C. Crowley of Columbia University had assistants to work with ... week, but starting this week his ... is expected to be increased to 60

[illegible]

weeks of defensive instruction. He strong for defensive formations, as previous record of only 131 points against his team at Syracuse was in the season proved. N. Y. came against Niagara University 7-14.

and possibly even having won it and all seasons. Unless the position held by it with J. H. Carroll, the league president, on Saturday's game between the teams is maintained, a series of three or four probably will be played to decide championship.

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

A Bit of Turkey in Bulgaria

A Peace Plan for the Coal War

Mr. Wellman Discusses Airships

Can prejudice ever be wholly eliminated? Admitting the difficulty of complete or absolute attainment in this direction, it must be insisted that, unless there is perceptible progress along that line, there remains little of which civilization may justly boast. But it is encouraging to believe that marked progress is being achieved in the line of the removal of the re-

American idealism includes among its sacred tenets that insuring the absolute equality of all the people of a democracy. Possibly this cannot soon be realized. To say that it will never be possible would be to surrender ignominiously at the moment when achievement seems somewhat nearer than ever before.

ally its position. "Financial ruin, ostracism, and even worse, jail sentences," it states, "are combining in an insidious conspiracy to make what was but a short time ago a lucrative profession the secret and fearful trade of dolts who do not realize the danger, and who are satisfied with meager returns for a hazardous occupation." "In Jackson County, bootleggers are drawing heavy fines and sentences, moonshiners are being vigilantly sought, and drinkers are consistently getting it in the neck," it continues. Adding this further comment: "Times are often among the members of the law-violating fraternity. Well done, Jackson County, and well done, Jackson County News!"

And the prices, too, you find, are Turkish. There

Letters to the Editor

A British Tribute to Prohibition in America

We were all immensely impressed with the wealth and resources of all classes, particularly the working class. It is hardly possible to believe that a man can have \$10 a week and live in comfort and ease. Our impression of prohibition is that in this land it is a great success. Production is immensely increasing and we saw very few signs of the effects of the closing of the saloons. In the island saloons where prohibition is in place, in the inland places we were struck with the cleanliness, order, and energy of the people. There seemed to be no serious industrial

570